179

port. Jan31

The fine first-class British Bark LAKEM-BA, Captain Brown, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will load with dispatch.

f her cargo engaged, will load with dispatch.
For Freight engagements, apply to
HENRY CARD,
feb4 Accommodation Wharf.

The fine British Ship "GORILLA," Wm.

Sav, Master, wants 500 bales Cotton to
complete cargo for the above port.
For Freight engagements, apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
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FOR LIVERPOOL

The new AI Bark ANNIE TORREY, Libby, Master, will load with dispatch for above port.

WILLIAM ROACH & CO. jan31

BOSTON AND CHARLESTON LINE.

FOR BOSTON.

The Schooner IDA BELLA, Fisher, Master, having all heavy freight engaged, wants light freight to fill up, and will have discretely

patch.
For Freight engagements, apply to
MOSES, GOLDSMITH & SON,
iancl Vendue Range.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT

Shipping.

RAST FREIGHT LINE

THE CITIES OF THE NORTHWEST.

COTTON TO BREMEN.

tailroad Depots in Philadelphia.
feb3 3 PAUL C. TRENHOLM.

The First Class Side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, R. W. Lockwood, Commander, of the New York and Charleston Steam ship Company's Line, will leave Adger's South Wharf on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 5

O'clock F. M., precisely.

Source F. M., precisely.

Source F. M., precisely.

CUNARD LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS

JAVA, One of the above First-Class Iron Mail Steamers

are intended to sail as follows:
From Liverpool for New York direct every Sar-

From Liverpool (calling at Cork Harbor) for New York via Boston every TUESDAY. From New York for Liverpool (calling at Cork

Harbor) every THURSDAY.

Certificates issued to bring out Passengers from

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply to CHAS, G. FRANKLYN,

CHAS, G. FRANKLIN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New York,
For Steerage Passage, apply to Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New York, or to
WM. ROACH & CO., Agents,
nov4 I smw3mos Charleston.

TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH

CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA

AND AIKEN,

No. 275 King street, opposite Hasel, Charleston, S. C.

No. 275 King street, opposite Hasel, Charleston, S. C.

TYESSELS SUPPLIED WITH CABIN AND

MESS STORES ON SHORT NOTICE.

Captains and Stewards are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of our GOODS. Full weight guaranteed. Delivered free of expense.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,

Branch of No. 900 Broadway, New York.

FOR GEORGETOWN, S.C.

BROOK GREEN, WAVERLY, AND KEITHFIELD

MILLS, TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND.

The Steamer "EMILIE," Captain
P. C. Lewis, will run as follows,
leaving Charleston from Commercial Whart every
Monday and Thursbay Monnic, and Georgetown every Wednesday and Saturday Monning,
if 6 o'chet.

STURDAY.

Freight and Wharfage must be prepaid.

SHACKELFORD & KELLY, Agents.

BEAUFORT AND SEABROOK'S LANDING,

HILTON HEAD, TWICE A WEEK.

The steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C. Carroll White, will sail for Savan and Thursday nah via Beaufort every Sunday and Thursday

For Freight or Passage, apply to J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents, au29 South Atlantic Wharf.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA JACKSON-

VILLE AND LANDINGS ON ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

MORNING, at 8 o'clock

sept28 6mos

any part of Europe at lowest rates.

PALMYRA, SAMARIA, SIBERIA,

Detween NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.
AUSTRALASIAN, MAI
ALEPPO, PAI
CUBA. SII
HECLA, TAI
JAVA

URDAY.

FOR NEW YORK.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

More years ago than I care to count, I lingered the long midsummer through At the foot of the aucient Alban Mount Sketching and dreaming, as painters do.

Each day as I went to my morning task,
A young girl carried my easel-frame,
And, waiting to watch my work, would ask
Her countless questions: "What was the name "Of my country?" "Was it near Naples?" "Could
It be seen from the top of St. Peter's dome?"
"It must be wretched, or else why would
One ever have wandered so far from home?"

That's her portrait hanging on yonder wall— Though a peasant's, the face has a beauty rare; Please notice her figure, lithe and tall, And her bare brown legs, and her lustrous hair.

I thought her a child—she was scarce fifteen— And, pleased with her innocent, childish ways, Gave never a thought to what love might mean In those warm, luxurious summer days.

The sum for her simple service due.

And went my way, with no word said
That the angels might not have listened to.

I had hardly left the little town A league behind, when the poor child sprung From a niche in the wayside wall, and down In the dust at my feet the money flung. And then in her eyes a sudden mist And then in her eyes a sudden mis-Of tears rose, veiling their flashing pride; While hid in her sleeve, close above the wrist, Was the knife, with its long blade opened

Her flerce, wild love, with a sudden hame, Had flashed into swiftly-passing hate; And so by the road, with vengeful aim, She crouched like a tigress lying in wait.

Since then I have won my worked-for prize

For my pictures sell, and the critics praise; But I sometimes wonder if he is wise Who chooses a life of loveless days.

And I haif resolve to return again
To the Alban town, and to pass my life,
Away from the world, and its joy and pain,
With my wild, proud, passionate peasant wife.

A PLEA FOR MORE GREENBACKS. A Foreible Speech by Senator Sawyer.

During the debate on the "Greenback" bill in the United States Senate, on Wednesday, Senator Sawyer gave a forcible description of the injustice done the Southern States in the distribution of the national currency. In reply to Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, Senator Sawyer said :

Senator Sawyer said:

I wish to say one word in reply to some remarks which fell from the honorable senator from New Hampshire. He thinks that New England has been pommelled in this debate and in every other important measure of legislation that is brought up. I desire, on my own part, to disclaim any purpose to throw any blame on New England for having this large circulation; but, on the other hand, I desire to put in my protest against its being so constantly elaimed here that the reason New England has this large national bank circulation is on account of the reason New England has this large national bank circulation is on account of her patriotism, for it will be borne in mind that in July, 1865, after the war was all over, after the last Confederate soldier had laid down his arms, the three States of New England which are most largely in excess, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ithode Island, had but \$40,000,000 of the \$131,000,000 of national bank circulation then outstanding. Island, had but \$40,000,000 of the \$131,000,000 of national bank circulation then autstanding. Subsequently to that, within one year's time, they had increased the amount of national bank circulation which they had to \$82,634,473 out of a total of \$267,000.000. In view of the claim that this circulation was given to these out of a total of \$267,000,000. In view of the claim that this circulation was given to these States because they were so much more patriotic than other States, I put in the suggestion that the su plus hand, as reported in July, 1865, as belonging to the national banks, after paying all dividends, and they were large, was nearly or quite ten per cent. of their entire capital stock. Now, when the patriotism of those States at that time went so evenly with the size of the surplus hand, as compared with the size of the surplus fund, as compared with the capital stock, I question if it is not rather a matter of doubt whether it was pure patri-otism which induced the addition of that \$42, 000,000 to their bank circulation.

BOW NEW ENGLAND GOT THE LION'S SHARE. The senator from New Hampshire has given us an argument, and a very strong argument, why New England should get rid of some of her circulation. He tells us that the money in the national banks of New England does no in the national banks of New England does not go, as we very well know it did not go, to help the farmers and manufacturers in those States, but it goes into Wall street and Broad street in New York, and into State street in Boston, and is there used by stock-jobbers and gold-gamblers to raise the price of gold and to raise the price of stocks. It is because they get hold of this circulation, when it is so near the great compared and franchal carriers that the warm. commercial and financial centres, that we want to distribute it over the country and bring it in-to the neighborhood of those men who do want it, to enable them to produce and to remove great staples which lie at the foundation of the commerce of this country. We wish to relieve the people of New England of some portion of that which, as this honorable senaportion of that which, as this nonorable scha-tor from New Hampshire has shown us, is such a curse to those people and the country. We wish to take from New England, where

and stock-jobbing, the means by which that gold-gambing and stock-jobbing are carried on, and carry it all over the country, where it will be brought into the neighborhood of the men who was no and will jerilimately use will be brought into the neighborhood of the men who can use and will legitimately use that money, instead of leaving it in the hands of those who now control it for those wicked and unholy purposes. That is one of the reasons why we think it will not only be not endangering New England, but be a benefit to the New England States, and those other States which have this large amount of circulation, to take it from them. I am glad to find so able an advocate for taking this excess of circulation from those banks in one of the senators from New Hamshire, who says that his neighbor, the farmer who raises wool, cannot get money to move that wool to market, while the gold-gambler can get it to throw disorder and

money to move that wool to market, while the gold-gambler can get it to throw disorder and confusion over the finances of this country.

But, sir, there is another item in the speech of the senator from New Hampshire to which I wish to aliede. He says that adding to the volume of the currency, adding to the circulation, will not make money plenty. I am quite aware that his regioning on that, noint is true aware that his reckoning on that point is true if it were applicable; but we do not propose to the volume of the currency at all increase the volume of the currency at all. We only propose to take it and put it where it will be used for legitimate purposes, and take it away from those places where it is used for illegitimate purposes

WHAT IT COSTS TO MOVE THE SOUTHERN CROPS. Now, what is the illustration of the use of money issued from points where we wish it should not be issued, and issued from points where we wish to have it issued? Suppose a planter in South Carolina desires to get money to raise a crop or to move a crop; what does where we wish to have it issued: Suppose a planter in South Carolina desires to get money to raise a crop or to move a crop; what does he do? There is no national bank in his neighborhood. The people there cannot get a charter for such an institution. The \$300,000,000 of national banking capital is all taken up. What does he do? He goes to his factor in Charleston, and asks him for money for this purpose. The factor says, "I have no money; we have no banking capital here; we used to have \$14,000,000 in this city, but now we have less than half a million; there is no opportunity to get money here, but I know a gentleman in New York who is in correspondence with capitalists there; I will write to him and see what can be done." The planter tells him to write to his friend in New York. He writes to his friend in New York. The New York man is perhaps a director of a national bank. He borrows the money of a national bank in New York or New England. The national bank in New York or New England receives a certain rate of interest. For it. ceives a certain rate of interest for it. The New York man sends the money or gives a credit to the Charleston factor. But in that process the New York man does not do his work for nothing. There is a commission to be paid him, and that commission is added to the interest which the bank receives for the

money.

Again, when the Charleston factor lends the money to the planter, the Charleston factor does not do his part of the business for nothing; he charges another commission, and that is to be added again to the tribute which we pay to the bank which issued that money. When it gets into the hands of the planter he is paying the interest, in the first place, which the bank gets, the commission which the New York man gets, and the commission which the Charleston factor gets, and these commissions are generally larger than the amount of interest, so that the common bank rate of interest in the cities of the South is never, or very rarely, less than one per cent, a month, and very frequently one and one half per cent.

THE TRIBUTE PAID NEW ENGLAND.

men who own the stock of these banks, but it goes to them and to middle men. Bring banks to our doors, and the planter whose credit is well known in the neighborhood can go to the bank and be a favored creditor, and borrow money at the same rates at which the New York merchant who borrows money at a bank there pays for it. Now, not only is the interest which our people are paying for the use of this capital going out of this State, but these commissions are going out to other people; and in this way so long as this large excess of banking circulation exists in certain quarters of the United States, and there are no banking facilities in other quarters, just so long will all the rest of the United States pay tribute to those parts of the country where this banking those parts of the country where this banking circulation is centered. A LITTLE PLAIN TALK. I have no disposition in any way or form to say a word of reproach to New England. I have every disposition, every desire to say everything that is praiseworthy or her. But I do not like to be taunted here with the fact that

early what she needs.

banks are plenty.

as will pay differences—as will clear accounts. But if you want to carry on any commercial transaction in an agricultural section, you have

WHAT WE HAVE LOST.

and two-thirds per cent., and now have thirty per cent. In other words, those States have now nearly twice as much as they then half while the former States named have but one-

eleventh of what they then had. Consequent ly, compared with their former position, they

are now as one to where they were twenty two then; and this in face of the fact tha

mand a larger circulation now than they did

I do not wish to take one dollar of the cir-

culation from the New England States unless it be necessary; but I profest against anybody saying that it is nejest that it should be taken

from them. It has been asserted constantly on the floor of the Schate that it is a great injustice to require them to disgorge any part of this circulation which it has been demon-

strated was obtained through certainly an erroneous, if not a corrupt administration of the law. But it does seem to me f it is so

profitable a privilege to carry on the business of banking under the national bank act in New England, one of the most patriotic things-to go back to the consideration of patriotic mo-

tives-which the representatives from that section of the country can do is to give up a

portion of this privilege to that section of the

country where there is an absolute destitution, to give up some small part of what is a won-drous plethora of circulation to a section of the

country where there is none at all compara-

LABOR, NEWS IN BRIEF.

-The Messrs. Fairbanks, scalemakers, a

St. Johnsbury, Vt., consume 3,000,000 feet of lumber yearly.

-The carpetweavers of Philadelphia are making slow progress towards settling their strike. Two new shops have gone out this

—The journeymen hatmakers of Newark have struck for a uniform bill of prices in all shops, and a number of employers have ac-ceded.

-A general strike is threatened among the

colliers at Bolton, England. The men want

-The strike among the Lanarkshire (Scot-

yet there is no evidence that either

land) puddlers has now lasted nearly a month,

-The Belknap Mills, at Laconia and Lake Village, which have suspended operations for

two months past, have effected a loan, and

-Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., has been unanimously chosen by the Board of Arbitration for the Northern Iron Trade of England, arbitra-

tor to decide on the wages question now un-der discussion.

-The treasurer of the Germania Building

Association, of Baltimore, was robbed of a box containing money and bank checks to the amount of \$6330, the property of the associa-

-The ship Alpha recently sailed from Liver-

-Statistics show that in London alone 100,

-The proprietor of an English coal mine has

000 railway servants; 20,951 postoffice officials

24,000 cabinen and omnibus men; 260,000 pu

win immensiony resume operations.

and elsewhere.

and as yet there is no evide will speedily give in.

tion, a night or two ago.

aid of the movement.

vants when they arrive.

States, from the condition of things, de

Let it not be forgotten that these very States

16@14 off.

FOREIGN MARKETS. LONDON, February 4 - Noon. - Consols 9214 the State which I represent and the States which other senators on this floor represent were in rebellion at the time this banking capital was given out, when the facts are otherwise. The facts are that up to the time of the close of the rebellion there had not been much over one-third of the banking circulation distributed. The law required that one-half of it, \$150,000,one have required that one-half of R, \$130,000,000, should be distributed according to population. The first \$150,000,000, which was to be distributed according to population, should have been reserved and not distributed at all, and then the South would have had not only much more than she has, but probably very works what she may be the probably very bales; stock on hand 348,000 bales, of which 155,000 bales are American; receipts for the week 9000 bales, of which 6000 were American.

nearly what she needs.

But it must not be forgotten that there is a much larger demand for money in a sparsely settled and agricultural population than there is in the same population in a closely settled commercial and manufacturing district. As has been remarked by the senator from New Hampshire, the greater portion of the transactions which are carried on in States like the New England States, for instance, are carried on by checks. The amount of money required, as was justly observed by him, is only so much as will pay differences—as will clear accounts. Rentes 73f 55c. DOMESTIC MARKETS NEW YORK, February 4-Noon.-Stocks unsetiled but firm. Money easy at 6 per cent. Sterling, long 8%; short 9%. Gold 20%. Sixty twos, coupons, 15; Tennessee, ex-coupons, 54%; new 481; Virginia, ex-coupons, 621; new 651; Louisiana, old 7014; new 66; Levee sixes 6914; eights 81%; Alabama eights 94; fives 64; Georgia sixes 80; sevens 92; North Carolina, old 4214; new 25%; South Carolina, old 89; new 85%. Cotton dull at 25%c. Turpentine firm at 48a48%c Resin quiet at \$2 15 for common, and \$2 20 for good strained. Pork quiet; mess \$26. Lard 15% alce. Freights dull.

Evening .- Money easy at 5a6. Business notes wanted at 7as. Sterling 9. Gold 20%. Govern ments steady; Southerns generally strong and higher. Cotton favors buyers; sales 950 bales at 25%c. Flour dull and favors buyers. Wheat drooping; winter red and amber Western \$1 25a 1 2914. Corn unchanged. Mess pork \$26 25a26 50. Lard closed heavy; kettle 17a171ge. Whiskey steady. Groceries firmer. Turpentine 47 1448 14c

CINCINNATI, February 4.-Provisions dull; no lemand. Mess pork held at \$26 50. Bacon neglected; shoulders 121/4123/c; clear sides 15%(c Lard, kettle 16c.

visions quiet. Mess pork \$27 50. Bacon, shoulders 12%c; clear sides 16%c. Lard 16%c. Whis

pentine steady at 45c for country packages. Rosin Augusta, February 4 .- Cotton, market close dull and easier; sales 243 bales; receipts 498 bales; middling 231/42231/e; sales for the week 3037 bales;

bales; sales 755 bales; middling 2434c; market Mostile, February 4 .- Cotton, receipts for the week 9416 bales; exports to Great Britain 3275 bales; France 1611 bales; coastwise 2246 bales; stock on hand 73,524 bales, of which 21,000 are on

NEW ORLEANS, February 4.-Cotton, in fair demand and firm at 2434a2434c; sales 6400 bales. Flour active \$5 30a5 50a6 12. Sugar firmer; prime 1136u1176e. Molasses a shade better; prime 68a He. Whiskey and coffee unchanged. Gold 21. Sterling 30%. Sight & discount. Receipts of otton to-day 11,724 bales; exports to Liverpool 26:1 bales; Barcelona \$28 bales; Malaga 3599 bales receipts, net, 47,868 bales; gross 50,338 bales; exports to Liverpool 11,373 bales; Havre 3878 bales; other foreign ports 2184 bales; coastwise

The New York Rice Market.

634c, in wholesale way, and 7a734c for choice in jobning lots. Stock 3674 tes Carolina and 7465 bags Rangoon,"

WILMINGTON, February 3.—SPIRITS TURPEN-TINE.—Sales of 180 casks at 45c for New York packages. ROSIN—Sales of only 120 bbls. at \$3 for No. 1,

.28,612 licans and beer-shop keepers, and many other classes are required to work on Sundays.

been fined £2 10s. for having prevented the ventilation of his shaft, and another 40s, for having neglected to give notice to the inspec-tor of an explosion which took place in his -The strike of the Cincinnati cigarmakers against a reduction of \$2 per thousand, is still in progress. The Cigarmakers International Union propose to send money to set up the strikers in business for themselves, two or WHEAT.—Sales of 21,000 bushels white wheat, delivered in depot at \$1 25. Also sales from wagon of 1800 bushels white at \$1 1314, and 1700 bushels white and amber at \$1 14.

OATS.—Sales of 500 bushels at 650 in store.

three together, in different parts of the city. —At the conference of miners in South Staf-fordshire, recently, it was unanimously resolv-ed "that we rescind all former resolutions as to the short-time movement, and work in cooperation with the conference to be held at Wigan in April, to obtain the eight hour sys-

-The New York Cabinetmakers' Society is probably the strongest Trades' Union, numerically, in the country. The books show the names of 2800 members, 1500 of whom are square on the books. The average wages of square on the cooks. these men is from \$16 to \$18 per week, the very best hands carning from \$20 to \$21. The Insurance Association, organized in connection with the society, numbers 800 members, with

COMMERCIAL NEWS. MATANZAS-Per schr Nora-152 libds and 150 boxes sugar, 2 libds and 100 bbls molasses, to W P Hall.

The Charleston Cotton, Rice and Naval Stores Market.

OFFICE CHARLESTON NEWS, } FRIDAY EVENING, February 4, 1870. COTTON.-The stormy weather prevailing and a very limited inquiry prevented transactions, and the only sale was 8 bales of common cotton at 22%c 3 .ib. We renew previous quotations, but they are nominal, say :

Rice .- There was but little doing in this grain.

This is the tribute which we pay to the New

England banking corporations who have this large excess of national banking circulation.

It does not go directly into the pockets of the men who own the stock of these banks, but it woos to them and to middle men. Prince have to the men to t nal; by sail, nominal at %c on uplands and 136c on sea islands. COTTON STATEMENT.
Stock on hand September 1, 1869..... New York, by steam, %c % is on uplands and 1c on sea islands; by sail, %c % to on uplands. To Boston, by steam, nominal; by sail, 1/2 @%c & to on uplands. To Philadelphia, by steam, %c B is on uplands; by sail, somewhat nominal. To Baltimore, by steam, %@%c % to on

uplands; by sail somewhat nominal. EXCHANGE.-Sterling 60 days bills 2914 DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.-The banks purchase sight checks at 34 off, and sell at par. Outside, they purchase at % off, and sell at

Markets by Telegraph.

Bonds 87%. Tallow 46s. 3d. Sugar 28s 3da28s 6d. LIVERPOOL, February 4-Noon.-Prices given herewith are the closing ones of yesterday's markets, this morning's being delayed by change in the telegraph system, the government having taken possession of the telegraph lines Februa y 1st. Cotton closed steady; uplands 1134d; Orleans 11% all %d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation; sales for the week 51,000 bales; for export and speculation 16,000 PARIS, February 4. - Bourse opened quiet.

got to do it by sending the actual money. You do not send a check on a bank to pay for the cotton that you buy of a planter; you send him the money. That makes a much larger amount of currency necessary, in proportion, in those sections than in closely settled districts where bonks are nightly. culation, the Sizie bank system of bank chiculation, the Sizie bank system, twenty-two
per cent, of the whole directation of the country. Now they have two per 60.5 of
the whole circulation of the country, onecleventh as much as they then had;
while the three States of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts had then sixteen min \$1 15as. Freights dull.

LOUISVILLE, February 4 .- Corn unchanged. Pro-

WILMINGTON, February 4 .- Cotton dull at 23c. on account of searcity of shipping. Spirits tur-

receipts 4633 bales; stock on hand 21,990 bales. SAVANNAH, February 4 .- Cotton, receipts 2593

shipboard; sales for the week 5000 bales; sales to-lay 750 bales; market quiet but firm; middling 24c; receipts 270S bales; exports 46 bales.

1696 bales; stock 212,650 bales.

The Journal of Commerce, of February 2, says: "There is a moderate jobbing trade, but the holders do not appear to have confidence, and are making concessions to suit the buyers. We quote for Carolina 6a734c for invoices and job lots. Sales

The World says: "Sales unimportant, and the market in a flat condition, though holders refuse further concession. Carolina worth about 5%

Wilmington Market.

Backages.

Rosts—Sales of only 120 bbls. at \$3 for No. 1, and \$1 55 for strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales of 1120 bbls. at \$2 S0 for soft, and \$1 65 for hard.

TAR—Is 5c lower and market dull; sales of 55 bbls. at \$1 15 pcr bbl.

COTTON—No sales reported.

Nashville Market. NASHVILLE, February 1.—Corros.—The re-ceipts during the week ending to-day embrace 2661 bules against 2414 bales for the week provi-ous. The shipments foot up 2783 bales against 2034 bales the week previous. The sales of the week include 1755 bales against 1920 bales the week previous.

The shipwrights in the Washington navy yard want an increase of twenty-five cents per day on their present rates of wages. Admiral Dahlgren has promised to use his influence in sid of the movement. The market to-day has been very quiet, and all the business was confined to a few lines of strict low middlings. The later dispatches from New York and Liverpool caused the few buyers that were operating to hold off. We quote nominally: Ordinary 20a214; good ordinary 223/a23; low inidpool for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, having on board between twenty and thirty selected girls, who are to take situations as ismale ser-

dling 23 1/4 23 1/4 e.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1869..... 

t \$1 per bushel.
WHEAT.—Sales of 21,000 bushels white wheat

Interior Cotton Markets.

COLUMBIA, February 3.—Sales of cotton to-day about 100 baies; middlings 23a235c.
YORKVILLE, February 2.—The market is firm. Ne quote 225c for the best grades to-day. CHARLOTTE, January 31.—Very little doing. iddlings 23%c, with tendency to lower rates. ANDERSON, February 2.—The market has been brisk during the past week, and to-day prices range from 22 to 23c.

range from 22 to 23c.

ATLANTA, February 2.—The market closed active at 23½c for middlings; 22½c for low middlings; 20½c for good ordinary.

ROCK HILL, January 31.—The market quiet, Prices rather tend down. Sales during the week at 20 to 23c. Middlings 22½c to-day. CHESTER, February 1.—Our cotton market has not responded to the late unfavorable advices from leading markets, and we quote full grades

SELMA, February 2 —Market dull, and with a declining tendency; sales of the day not over 20 bales. Quotations nominal from 23 to 23%c for low middling. at 22 5c firm COLUMBUS, February 2.-The demand was fair

to-day, but sellers were few. Middling 22%232; receipts 350 bales; shipments 500 bales; 27 by Ope-lika Railroad via Charleston to New York. SUMTER, February 2.—There have been about to bales sold during the week, ending the 2d. We quote: Ordinary 20c; good ordinary 21½c; low middling 22½c; middling 23; strict middling

Macon Market.

MACON, February 2.—Corron.—Receipts to-day 277 bales; sales 245; shipped 269. Receipts for the week ending this evening, the above included, 2128 bales; sales for the same time 1871; shipments 2056—showing an increase in receipts for last week over those of the week before of 632 bales, and a decrease in sales of 602 bales. The market since the date of our last weekly review Bales 35 tierces of good clean Carolina at 6½c 35.

B. We quote common to tair clean Carolina at 5½c 35.

MAYAL STORES.—There were no transactions in these articles.

FREIGHTS—Are somewhat dull. To Liverpoos state of the day following, prices field of a ½ cent, the market closing quiet on that day at 23½. On Friday it again fell

FOR LIVERPOOL. it has stood until to-day, with some degree of steadiness. It closed this evening at 2314 for the best-middlings 23 cents.

67,909 Shipped to-day. 269
Shipped previously. 50,397—50,666 17,243 Stock on hand this evening ..... Receipts by Railroad, February 4.

Receipts by Railroad, February 4.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

1059 bales cotton, 26 bales domestics. To Railroad Agent, W C Dukes & co. G II Walter & co. G W Williams & co. Pelzer, Rodgers & co. Reeder & Davis, Wardlaw & Carew, Courtenny & Trenholm, Graeser & Smith, Caldwell & Son, Frost & Adger, Willis & Chisolm, W W Smith, A B Mulliagn, J B E Sloan, E J Wiss & co. W C Courtney & co. Claghorn, Herring & co. Pinckney Bros, W P Hali, and others.

220 bales cotton, 27 bbls naval stores, kegs nails, ploughs, cars phosphates, mdse, &c. To G W Williams & co. Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, A O Stone, J E Adger & co, Claghorn, Herring & co. A J Salinas, Mowry & Son, Kirkpatrick & Witte, Caldwell & Son, Brodle & co, Ravenel & co. Johnston, Crews & co. Frost & Adger, Graeser & Smith, W II Oppenheim, and Railroad Agent.

MARINE NEWS.

CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 5. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. The first class American Bark WETTER-HORN, Landerken. Master, of small capacity, is rapidly loading for the above port. For balance of freight room apply to jan? STREET BROTHERS & CO.

ARRIVED YESTSKOAN.

Schr Nora, Howes, Matanzas—5 days. Sugar, molasses and fruit. To W P Hall. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, split sails, and sustained other damage.

Sloop Ellen Gradics, from Cooper River. 1650 bushels rough rice. To F G Cart.
Sloop Ursula, Steadman, Santee. 460 bushels rough rice. To Thurston & Holmes.
Received from Chisolm's Mill. 90 tierces rice.
To W C Bee & co.

FROM THIS PORT.

FROM THIS PORT. TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON AND British steamship Marmora, Robinson, Liverool, January 18. Bark J E Eaton, Ellingwood, Greenock for Glasgow, January 19. Schr Kate Walker, Warren, Satilla, Ga, Janua-THROUGH BILLS OF LADING CIVEN FOR ry 24. CLEARED FOR THIS PORT.

Schr Henrietta, Leavitt, at Boston, February 1 Schr M A Coombs, Coombs, at Baltimore, Feb The Steamship MARYLAND, Johnson, Commander, will sail for Baltimore on SATERDAY, 5th February, at 1 o'clock P. M. ruary 2. BY TELEGRAPH. SAVANNAH, February 4.—Arrived, schrs Vul-ture, Havana; Four Sisters, New York. Cleared, ship Henry Palmer, Swansea, Wales; schr Jennie Shennard, Jackson-lile

Sheppard, Jacksonville. MEMORANDA. SOUTHAMPTON, February 4—The steamship Bremen arrived yesterday from New Orleans.

LIST OF VESSELS
UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT. FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL.

British steamship Lumsden, Rutter, sid ... Jan 16
Bark A B Wyman, Wyman, sailed...... Jan 9
The Charlotte Maude, McNaughten, sailed... Dec 24
British bark Arbitrator, Irwin, cleared... Jan 17 NEWPORT, ENG.

The Island Queen, Brook, sailed ... ...... Jan 13 DOMESTIC. Schr B N Hawkins, Wyatt, up.....

Schr Henrietta, Leavitt, cleared ......Fcb NEW YORK. British bark Contest, Scott, cleared.
Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormick, up.
Schr Wm Flint, Post, cleared.
Schr John Stockton, Price, cleared.
Schr M F Staples, Cottin, cleared. Schr Leila, Foss, up...... Schr Jessie B Smith, Williams, up..... Schr Matoaka, Fooks, up.
Schr A J Bentley, Bunnell, up.
Schr Oneida, Davis, cleared. Schr Anna E Carll, Tyler, cleared ......Jan 25 Schr S T Weaver, Morris, up .....Jan 29 Schr Merrill C Hart, Crawley, up...... Schr Ella, Pease, up.....

PHILADELPHIA.
Schr S V W Simmons, Williams, cleared...Jan
Schr J C Thomson, Vanzant, up.....Jan Schr R Peterson, English, cleared ...... Jan 31 BALTIMORE. Brig Monica, Leroy, up..... Brig Black Swan, up...... Schr II G Hand, Hand, up. schr S B Wheeler, Lloyds, up. Schr John, Lymburner, cleared Schr L W Bunnell, Bunnell, cleared...... Schr Rosa, Drinkwater, sailed. Jan 18
Schr Sparkling Sea, Rose, cleared. Jan 21
Schr Mediator, Gage, sailed. Jan 28
Schr Hattle M Howes, Howes, sailed. Jan 31

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

F. PANKNIN

APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,

No. 123 MEETING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The advertiser begs to call attention to his stock of the best imported and domestic

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND PATENT MED-ICINES.

Upon the DISPENSING DEPARTMENT of ousiness he bestows the utmost personal care and attention, and guarantees the purity of the med!

cines used in compounding.

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Special Agency for the sale of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Manufactured by Messsrs. GEORGE TIEMANN & CO.

Manufacturer of

PANKNIN'S

HEPATIC BITTER 2.

Which have established for themselves a reputa

Through constant effort and attention he hope to merit a continuance of the public patronage which has hitherto been extended to him.

Steamer "DICTATOR," Captain
George E. McMillan, salls every
TUESDAY EVENING at 8 O'clock.
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Through Tickets and through for Freight given.

J. D. AlKEN & CO., Agents, South Atlantic Wharf. FOR SALE. HIS STOCK OF The Commodious Stern-wheel Steamer HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES, PERFU-GENERAL HOWARD, MERIES, &c.,

Formerly plying between Wilmington and River Side (Cape Fear River) as passenger and freight boat. Length over all. 166 feet. Is large and well selected. Breadth of beam ...... 29½ feet. AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRIED COCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRING WATER A supply of which is always on hand.

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In order to dispose of our entire Stock for the coming SPRING TRADE, we have reduced the prices

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All persons in want of anything in our line, will do well to give us a call before purchasing else where, as we guarantee a saving of TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY PER CENT. to all who buy of us.

Our terms will be strictly CASII. ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

> I. L. FALK & CO., No. 363 King street and No. 157 Meeting street. Opposite Charleston Hotel.

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GUANO, SALT AND PLASTER COMPOUND,

MANIPULATED GUANO.

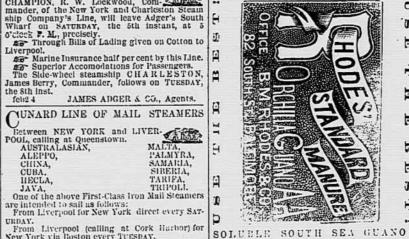
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No. 275 King street, amostic Hasel FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A LAXATIVE MEDICINE. Perhaps no one medi-cine is so universally re-quired by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so uni-versally adopted into Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street,



and among all classes, as this nild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more circctual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never falls through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of the certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every

cates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish thein. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any constitie.

makes them beasant on their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful induence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin it utseats.

Minate directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For Dysfelsta or indigestion, Listlessness Languou and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Billious Headacher, Sick Headache, Jackborg, or Green Sickness, Bullots Colic and Billious Fevens, they should be pidiconsly taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysertery or Diagramea, but one mild dose is generally required. ht will be received every WEDNESDAY and TNLAND ROUTE-FOR SAVANNAH VIA

MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
On the Sunday's trip she will touch at Chisolm's and Turner's Landings, going and returning, and will touch at Buaffon, going and returning, every alternate Thursday. Returning will leave Savatinah every MONDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock. for Dyskythin of Jakkido, our dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, EARC and LUNGS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints diseased.

appear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they
should be taken in large and frequent doses to
produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppliession a large dose should be taken s it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to pro

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these PILLS makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists.

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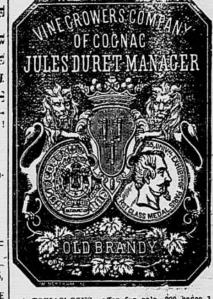
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A. TOBIAS' SONS, offer for sale, 300 cases, I dozen cach, Cognac BRANDY, "Vine Growers' brand, and three years old, in bonded warehouse

Shoulder Brace.



This PRACE, in its peculiar construction, has all

SUSPENDERS AND SHOULDER FRACES COMBINED.

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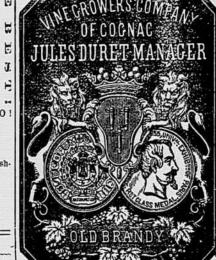
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First, it does not disarrange the Shirt Bosom. Second, It cannot slip off the shoulders, Third, There is less strain on the buttons of the pants than with common Suspenders, Fourth, Each There is less strain on Suspenders. Fourth. Each section of the pants can be adjusted independently. Fifth, by means of the Adjustible Back Strap a rentle or powerful Brace can be obtained. Sixth. It attaches to the pants at the same points.

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